

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

Just a Glance at the Man and the Family of the Man Who Received the Highest Honors at the Chicago Convention.

William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic nominee for president of the United States, is but 36 years of age, a year older than the limit of eligibility fixed by the constitution. But he has the appearance, the intellect, the smooth face—the ripe wisdom and the experience in politics and business of a man much older.

He was born on a farm just outside the little town of Salem, Ill., in 1856. His father, a lawyer of high standing, represented the Salem district in the state senate for eight years and was elected judge for twelve years.

Judge Bryan had strong religious sentiments and a peculiar habit of opening his eyes with devotional exercises, and at noon the court always adjourned for prayer.

Dr. Hill says that Bryan was a remarkable child in his tender years, and could read and write before he was 6 years old.

A BORN ORATOR.

His oratorical powers were developed at a very early age. When but a mere boy he was accustomed to stand up before his playmates at school and on the street and pour forth words of eloquence. This wonderful gift of oratory, which was the result of his childhood, and when he had reached his twelfth year his father took him to a great Democratic demonstration in Centralia, Ill., and there the boy began his political career.

After hearing addresses from the most distinguished men in the state, the lad mounted the platform. He had prepared but a short time when the audience had become spellbound and the way of the boy orator's burning eloquence.

Soon a ripple of applause greeted the speaker; then the audience, catching up the enthusiasm of the young hero, became unanimous and he could hardly proceed because of the deafening cheers which greeted every sentence.

It was a great triumph for the boy orator, and he was surrounded by those who present and carried away in the whirl of his eloquence. The whole country around Centralia was electrified, and young Bryan was made one of the chief attractions during the campaign.

Young Bryan was instructed at home until 10 years of age. Then followed five years in the public schools; two years in Whipple academy at Jacksonville, Ill., and two years at the Jacksonville (Ill.) college. He graduated from the latter institution in 1881 as orator and valedictorian of his class. Soon afterward he entered the Union law college at Chicago, from which he graduated in 1883.

He was connected with the law office of ex-United States Senator Lyman Trumbull for a time and later opened an office in Jacksonville, Ill., but removed to Nebraska's capital in 1887 and began to gain prominence.

He was elected to Congress in the First Nebraska district in 1890 over W. I. Connell of Omaha, and was re-elected in 1892 over Allen W. Field of Lincoln. In 1894 Mr. Bryan declined a third nomination, and was nominated by the Democratic state convention for United States senator by the unanimous vote of the convention. The Republicans, however, had a majority in the legislature, and Bryan was defeated for the senate.

Since Mr. Bryan's Congress term expired he has given his time to exclusively spreading the doctrine of free silver.

He first appeared in the political arena of Nebraska in the campaign of 1888, when he stumped the First district for Sterling Morton, nominee for Congress. The same year he declined a nomination for lieutenant-governor. On July 30, 1890, he was nominated for Congress and wrote the platform on which he ran. Nobody but himself thought he could be elected. He stumped the district on the tariff issue and won fame as a political orator throughout the state.

He was a remarkable campaign orator. Being a young man of barely 30 years of age, and a resident of the state but three years, and without money to use in the contest, he overcame a plurality of 3,400 given his opponent two years before and rolled up a plurality of 6,713 for himself.

In speaking of Bryan's power as an orator, an admirer once said: "I have often neglected none of the accessories of oratory. Nature richly endowed him with rare gifts. He is happy in attitude and pose. His gestures are as Hogarth's line of beauty. Melodious is his voice, clear and strong, and his voice, it is strong enough to be heard by thousands; it is sweet enough to charm those least inclined to music. It is so modulated as not to vex the ear with monotony, and is earnest, serious or humorous with the varying emotions of his master."

There is evidence in every word he utters that in his youth Bryan had carried his eloquence to the heights. His speeches with illustrations from the classics or from the common occurrences of every day life with equal facility and facility. Some passages from his orations are given, as they are used in his lectures by boys at school. But his crowning gift as an orator is his evident sincerity. He is candid and honest and thoroughly believes what he says himself.

The personal life of the young Nebraska statesman is most happily adapted to his position as a leader in the councils of his party and in public debates with opponents of his political doctrines. He is of medium build, rather slender, with a face of generally athletic proportions. He is the embodiment of physical health, his square head rests firmly on his shoulders and his firm, massive face, neither flushed nor pallid, makes an attractive mark for all eyes.

His hair is black and receding, rather than curly, defies brush and comb, and tumbles and waves with a method of its own. No beard, no mustache, has the freedom of Bryan's face. Every trace of carefully moved away with the light of each day.

THE MANNERS OF THE MAN.

In manner he is what is called magnetic. Men like him are pleasant to the eye, to the ear, and soothing by his presence and never troubles. No man ever saw him in a passion. He is cool and of dawning temper. He is of good nature and his emotions of one who, with care for himself, eats three a day, sleeps at dyspepsia and sleeps soundly of nights.

Bryan is well, even highly, educated. He has dug through books and tramped learning equal with any dusty college professor of them all. More than books, he has studied men, and their lives have been his lessons. He has a memory like wax, and all he has heard or read or seen abides with him.

He is not so profound as quick, and, in an intellect rather military than philosophical, he makes weapons of all he knows, and every scrap of learning belonging to him is at prompt and ready hand to be either defensive or

right, and right will triumph. The day will come, and that soon, I trust, when wiser economic policies will prevail than those to which the Republican party is wedded. The day will come when the party will be made for all and not for a few; when those who annually congregate about this capital, seeking to use the taxing power for purposes of private gain, will have lost their occupation; when the burdens of government will be equally distributed and its blessings likewise.

"Hall that day! When its comes, to use the language of another, 'Democracy will be king. Long live the king!'"

At the end of that speech the members of the house no longer questioned the ability of the young man just come among them. Natures that had been prone to discount the youthful interloper from Nebraska recovered from their error with no further delay.

No one sneered at Bryan after that, and there were few who dared to risk the discomfort of tackling the little westerner who was so quick and nimble on his mental feet.

All through that congress—the Fifty-second—Bryan was one of the most prominent figures in the house, though he was not a member of the majority. He devoted himself to tariff reform, and when he went back to Nebraska it was with the knowledge that he had fought a good fight.

He entered the arena to fight a new battle. He had joined the forces of Mr. Bland's free silver warfare and became the first lieutenant of the Missouri veteran. Mr. Bland's right hand man had been Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, but he failed of re-election. Pierce was not a great orator, but was an effective speaker and a stills candid and frank. In the latter respect he fully made up for his brilliancy as a speaker, and in the silver debates of that congress he laid the foundation for his political future.

He had sided with Mr. Bland in the previous congress, but it was not until now that he became an out and out silver man. Before that he had been thought to favor free coinage because of a supposed strong sentiment among his constituents favorable to this legislation. But now he showed that his heart and soul were in the cause.

His speech against the repeal of the Sherman silver coinage act was one of the most remarkable ever heard in the house. For three hours he held the close attention of the largest audience, both on the floor and on the galleries, drawn to the capital during the session. The oldest members of the house, respectful interest than had been accorded to Mr. Bland's speech a few days before, and Mr. Bryan's more attractive personality and his captivating eloquence fixed the attention of hundreds present who were less interested in the issue discussed.

After Bryan had declined a renomination for a third congress, he became editor-in-chief of the World-Herald, of Omaha, in which he advocated the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and incidentally, it was said, to promote his candidacy for the United States senate. Another feature of his management was to be a hostility to the administration and all that parroted of Clevelandism.

Mr. Bryan took hold September 1, 1894, and all went well until the Nebraska Republican state central committee made a contract by which it should control the two columns of the editorial page. Mr. Bryan found that the Republicans were using their space to publish matter detrimental to his senatorial project and he made a fight in the court, which was decided in favor of his enemies.

MORPHINE AND ALCOHOL.

Habits permanently cured at the Keeley Institute, 168 West Second North, under direct supervision of Dr. Keeley.

ALL SORTS OF SPORTS.

George Dixon will not make any matches before next September. Frank Slavin is at Oceanic, N. J., nursing his wounded reputation. The new stand at Brighton Beach, N. Y., is about completed.

Maxwell Moore, it is said, has decided not to act as referee at boxing tournaments hereafter. Marty McCue claims the 125-pound championship, and offers to fight any man in America at that weight. Sixteen stakes for the Coney Island Jockey club's autumn meeting are announced to close on Wednesday, July 25.

George Work of the Carteret Gun club at New York has won the national challenge cup of the London Gun club. Charles Hildebrandt, the man who says that Corbett and Fitzsimmons can fight in South Africa, was born in Bristol, Pa. John Heath, a Reading (Pa.) sprinter, has issued a challenge to the runners of that city for any distance from 200 yards to one mile.

Jim Lovell, who manages Dick Baker, the famous pugilist, would like to match either Charley Young of Newark or Henry Baker of Chicago.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed in the spring, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine will cure biliousness, and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from malarial poisons, headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness, yield to Electric Bitters. Only fifty cents per bottle at Z. C. M. I. Drug dept.

It would be hard to convince a man suffering from bilious colic that his agony is due to a microbe with an unpronounceable name. But one dose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will cure him of his ailment, and he will be able to get on with his work as usual.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

PURE FOOD AND DRINK.

Ruined!

You can spoil even Schilling's Best (money-back) tea by boiling it.

Just as the water begins to boil, take it off the stove and put in the tea; let it stand six or eight minutes—no longer; then pour it.

No matter what tea you use, this is the way to make it.

A Schilling & Company San Francisco

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Last year Mr. Bryan was asked if he

had any aspirations looking to the White house, and he said: "No, I have no wish to be a presidential candidate, neither now nor in the years to come. My ambition now is centered on my family and my profession so far as my own personal desires go. I was brought up in the country and wish my children to have some of the same raising. They are now of the age when they need a father's care, and I wish to get into practice again, for I very much enjoy the law, which has been necessarily abandoned during my four years in Washington."

Concerning his speech at the convention which nominated him for president, Hon. Amos Cummings says: "Last of all came Bryan. He administered the coup de grace to the rising hopes of the adherents of the single standard. He tripped lightly up the steps of the platform, as lightly as George Fred Williams had done on the preceding day. As he stood before the convention, pale, modest and unassuming, he looked the perfect picture of Samuel J. Randall, a real tribune of the people. His voice filled the hall, apparently without effort. His features were the acme of grace as he paced backward and forward in easy familiarity with his hearers. There was no self-consciousness in either action or utterance. The words came forth in rhythmic volume, burnished his ideas and facts until they shone like diamonds. His topics, similes and metaphors were marvelous. The whole speech was iridescent. The delegates sat as if enchanted, breaking into applause at odd moments as though touched by electric wires. It was a display of sequence pure and undiluted, something that recalled the oratory of Sergeant S. Prentiss or of David Paul Brown."

Henry Clay himself could not have created a more forceful, shall not attempt to describe it. Pale and exhausted, but with flashing eyes and a smiling face, he was raised to the shoulders of the Nebraska delegation, while the delegates were dancing and shouting. There was an ocean of applause while it lasted, those bearing the guidons marching in procession around the delegates, shouting in chorus of satisfaction. It was a tribute never before paid to a living orator."

Your druggist sells Wa-sat-sa; 5 cents per glass.

Sanitarium hot springs baths make one feel cool during a hot day.

MIDSUMMER EXCURSION.

To All Points North July 23.

On above date the Union Pacific will run special excursion from Salt Lake City to all points north as follows:

To	Rate	To	Rate
Brigham	\$2.25	American Falls	9.00
Collierville	3.00	Minidoka	9.00
Mendon	3.25	Shoshone	10.00
Logan	3.50	Deliver	10.00
Smithfield	3.75	Hailey	12.00
Richmond	4.00	Ketchum	13.00
Franklin	4.25	Mountain Home	14.00
Preston	4.50	Nampa	15.00
Oxford	4.75	Boise City	16.00
Salt Lake	5.00	Idaho Falls	17.00
Camden	5.25	Calderwell	18.00
Hammer	5.50	Ontario, Ore.	19.00
Soda Springs	5.75	Payette, Ida.	20.00
Montpelier	6.00	Weiser, Ida.	21.00
Pocatello	6.25	Idaho Falls	22.00
Blackfoot	6.50	Baker City, Ore.	23.00
Idaho Falls	6.75	Pendleton, Ore.	24.00
Markle	7.00	Spokane Falls	25.00
Beaver Canyon	7.25	Poncha, Ore.	26.00

Corresponding low rates will be made from all other points in Utah. Limit on tickets to Pocatello and Idaho Falls, ten days; to other points, thirty days. For other particulars call on nearest Union Pacific agent. City ticket office 201 Main street. D. E. BURLEY, Gen. Agt.

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50,000 WHEELERS.

LOUISVILLE COUNTS UPON ENTERTAINING THAT MANY CYCLISTS—L. A. W. ANNUAL MEET—MANY UNIQUE FEATURES ARRANGED FOR—RECORDS MAY BE SMASHED ON THE FAST FOUNTAIN FERRY TRACK.

Between fifty and sixty thousand cyclists are expected to attend the national meeting of the League of American Wheelmen at Louisville on Aug. 13, 14, and 15, making it the biggest thing of its kind in the history of the organization and of the bicycle. Last year at Asbury park 20,000 cyclists attended the annual meet, and at Denver in 1894 there were 18,000 devotees of the wheel.

Of late years Louisville has had its full share of the national assemblages of all kinds, and the people of that city are not unacquainted with the difficulties of entertaining large masses of people. For the past two months the local officials in charge of the coming meet have been laboring to meet the sudden demand which will be made upon the city's hospitality, and now they have arranged with the owners of 250 hotels and boarding houses to care for the tens of thousands which will pour in by railroad, on steamboat, and a-wheel.

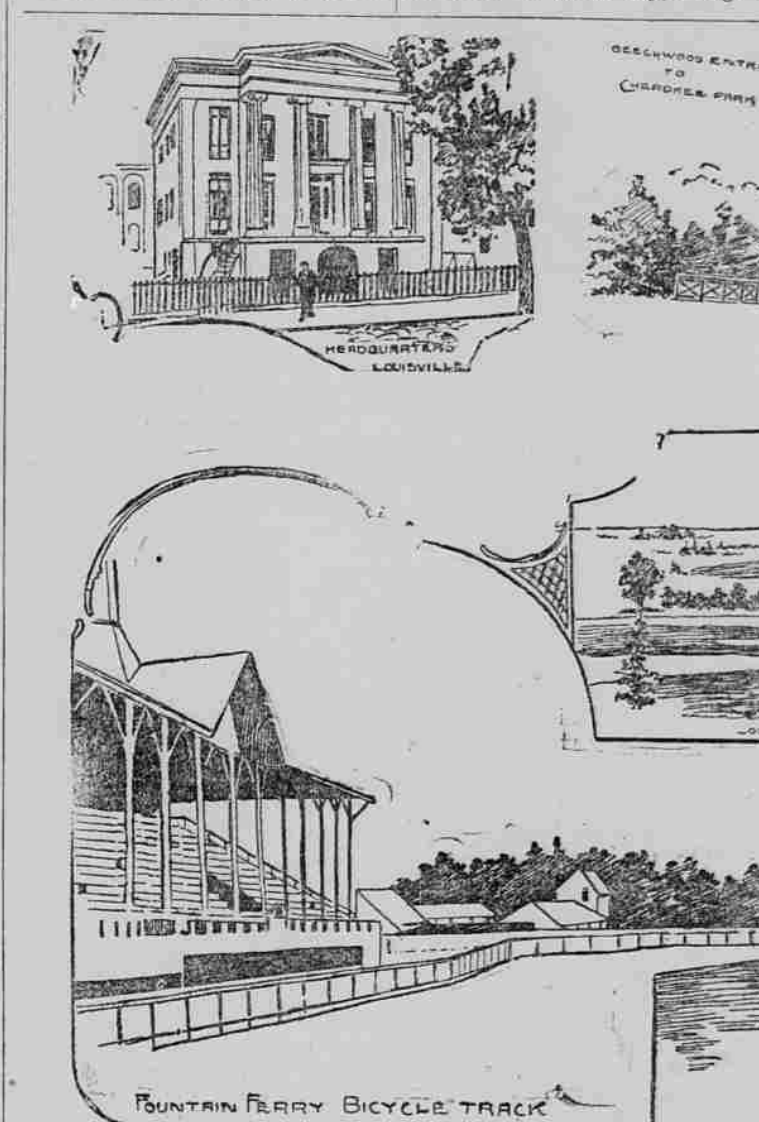
The Louisville people intend to astonish the legions by entertaining them in a different way from that attempted by any other city. Heretofore the great features of the annual meets were the parades of all the cyclists. As a matter of fact, these were dreary affairs, both to the riders and the spectators. The conventional bicycle is no longer an oddity to any one, and an endless stream of tens of

ed by a trolley car line or over two excellent streets by bicycle. The great beauty of this track is that the man on the inside has very little advantage over the others. The stretches are long and wide, and as the highest speed is always made at these points, the riders have an even chance. On the round tracks the man who has the pole has an advantage all the time. There were some nasty spills at Asbury Park last year, owing to the faulty construction of the track, but nothing of this kind should occur at Louisville.

Six national championships are to be contested, in which amateurs and professionals will compete. With every prize other than cash or official championship medals, a receipt will be given from the dealer from whom it was purchased, showing that the price at which it was listed was the price paid for it.

It is expected that John S. Johnson will return from Europe in time to take part in the meet races. Other notable names who will try for prizes will be Eddie Wild, Walter Sanger, W. W. Hamilton, Will Coburn, Otto Zeigler, and Tom Cooper. One of the features of the meet will be a trick riding contest between such ade as Sid Black, Clarence McLean, Nick Kaufman and Lee Richardson.

The officers who will serve at the track are: Referee—E. H. Croninger, member of the national racing board; first day; Sterling Elliott, president of the L. A. W., second day; George D.



LEAGUE CENTERS OF INTEREST.

thousands of cyclists became fearfully monotonous. The local committee has come to this conclusion, any way, and instead of this kind of a parade there will be a parade limited to uniformed clubs, no club with less than ten uniformed members being permitted to enter. To create a spirit of rivalry among the clubs, prizes of many kinds will be given. The best drilled club will be rewarded, so will the best uniformed club and the club with the largest representation.

Another unique feature will be a manufacturers' pageant, composed of at least twenty floats. This will be conducted like the Mardi Gras parades of New Orleans. Each float will represent some particular incident in the history of the bike, and suitable prizes will be given to the floats displaying the most ingenuity.

Of course, the principal event will be the races, and enough of these have been arranged to satisfy all hands. The race programme is as follows:

FIRST DAY.

One mile—Amateur; novice. One-fourth of a mile—Amateur state championship. One mile, 2:15 class—Professional. Two miles, open—Amateur. One mile, open—Professional. One-half mile, open—Amateur. One mile, handicap—Professional. One-half mile, state championship—Amateur.

SECOND DAY.

One-fourth of a mile, national championship—Professional. One mile, state championship, amateur. One mile, tandem—Professional. Two miles, open—Amateur. One mile, national championship—Professional. Two-thirds of a mile open—Amateur. One mile, open—Professional. Five miles, open—Amateur. Five miles, national championship—Professional.

THIRD DAY.

One mile, handicap—Amateur. One-half mile, national championship—Professional. Two miles, state championship—Amateur. Two miles, handicap—Professional. One mile, 2:30 class—Amateur. One mile, open—Professional. One mile, open—Amateur. Five miles, national championship—Professional.

The Fountain Ferry track, on which the races will be decided, is one of the best in the country, and in the opinion of many, it surpasses all others. The surface is of cement, as smooth as it can possibly be made and the corners are banked so as to allow a speed of 15 miles a mile without slipping. It is the only track in the world on which a quad can go at this rate of speed without danger, this having been demonstrated by the teams paced John S. Johnson and Mike Denberger in their record trials.

The training quarters and dressing rooms are under the grandstand, thus doing away with the objectionable tents generally used. The location of the track is ideal. Within fifty yards is a beautiful park, where is located an excellent hotel. Here racing men can always find accommodations. The track is exactly four miles from the center of Louisville, and may be reached

Gideon, chairman national racing board, third day. Judges—Past and present officers of the L. A. W., and members of the national committees. Clerk of Course—F. J. Wagner, Chicago. Announcer—F. Howard Tuttle, Syracuse, N. Y. Starter—Charles P. Cleveland, Boston; Will R. Pitman, New York; Louis Block, Denver.

A large percentage of the visitors to Louisville will visit the Mammoth cave, and for the benefit of inexperienced riders the advice is freely given that they had better make the trip by rail. The cave is 114 miles from Louisville. Sixty-five miles is over a good pike, but the remainder is very poor. The following carefully compiled route shows what the riders can expect: Louisville to Fern Creek, 11 miles southeast; macadam road, good, hilly, open, steep hill. To Hays' Spring, 4 miles southeast; macadam, fine, hilly. To Mount Washington, 6 miles southeast; macadam, fine, rolling, one steep hill. To High Grove, 6 miles southeast; macadam, fine, rolling. To Cox's Creek, 6 miles southeast; macadam, fine, rolling, one steep hill. To Bardonia, 6 miles south; macadam, fair, level. To New Haven, 14 miles south; macadam, fair, rolling, two steep hills. To Atherstone, 1 1/2 miles south; macadam, fine, rolling. To Gibson, 6 1/2 miles south; macadam, fair, hilly, two steep hills. To Buffalo, 5 miles south; macadam, fair, smooth. To Magnolia, 5 1/2 miles south, rock and sand, bad hilly. To Chaik Ridge, 2 1/2 miles south; rock and sand, undesirable, hilly. To Pikeville, 2 1/2 miles south; undesirable, hilly. To Linwood, 2 1/2 miles south; rock and sand, undesirable, hilly. To Atherstone, 3 miles south; rock and sand, bad hilly. To Cammer, 2 1/2 miles south; dirt, fair, rolling. To Hardyville, 2 1/2 miles south; dirt, fair, rolling. To Uno, 6 miles south; dirt, fair, rolling. To Bear Wallow, 3 miles south; dirt, fair, rolling. To Cave City, 6 miles south; dirt, fair, rolling. To Highland Springs, 4 miles south; dirt, fair, one great hill. To Mammoth cave, 6 miles south; dirt, fair, rolling.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

"Will you please examine that diamond," said a man who had stepped into a downtown jewelry store yesterday. "and tell me what you think of it? If it is a good stone I think I will buy it."

The jeweler took the gem, which was unset, and looked at it critically for a moment. Then, in confidential tones, he said: "To tell you the truth, that is a very good stone. It hasn't much fire; it is badly cut, and there is something here that looks very much like a flaw."

Then he held the diamond under a microscope and examined it carefully, finally observing: "No, it isn't exactly a flaw, but I shouldn't call it a perfect stone. Now, if you want something really fine, I have here—"

"Excuse me," the other man interrupted, "I guess I will not buy a diamond today. This is a stone that one of your clerks let me take Saturday on approval. I deposited \$50 on it. Please let me have my money, and we will call the deal off."

The money was handed over without any comment, but there was a gleamed expression upon the jeweler's countenance that told the story of a lesson well learned.—Cleveland Leader.

CONSTANTINE'S NEW HOME.

He Built Theatres, Churches, Baths, Forums and Palaces at a Stroke.

Constantine created his New Rome in 330 as never ruler before or since created a city, says the Forthrightly Review. It was a magnificent and magnificent capital within a single decade. Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, Mauritania were despoiled of their treasures to adorn the new metropolis. Constantine built churches, theatres, forums, baths, porticoes, palaces, monuments and aqueducts. He built, adorned and peopled a great capital all at a stroke, and made it, after Rome and Athens, the most splendid city of the ancient world.

Two centuries later Justinian became the second founder of the city. And from Constantine down to the capture by the crusaders, for nearly nine centuries, the succession of emperors continued to raise great and fine buildings. Of the city before Constantine little remains above the ground except some sculptures in the museum and foundations of some walls which the crusades have left in place. Of Constantine and his immediate successors there remain parts of the hippodrome, of walls, aqueducts, forums, and forums, some columns and monuments.

Of the emperors from Theodosius to the Crusaders we still have little injured, the grand church of Sophia, some twenty churches which the crusades have left in place, the foundations of palaces, and one still standing in ruins, and hastily the twelve miles of walls with their gates and towers. The museum contains sarcophagi, statues, inscriptions of the Roman age. But we can hardly doubt that an immense body of Byzantine relics and houses of Stamboul, a soil which the Ottomans is loath to disturb. When the city comes that such scientific excavations are possible as have been made in the Forum and the Palatine at Rome we may yet look to find many monuments of rare historical interest and it might be

of the high artistic value. As yet the cuttings for the railway have given almost the only opportunity that antiquarians have had of investigating below the surface of the actual city, which stands upon a deep stratum of debris.

When we consider that the intestines are about five times as long as the body, we can realize the intense suffering of the intestines who are inflamed. DeWitt's Colic & Cholera Cure subdues inflammation at once and completely removes the difficulty. Nelden-Judson Drug Co.

Crockery and Glassware

—AT—

Money Saving Prices.

Table Tumblers.....each, 3c
Berry Stems.....each, 25, 50c
Water Pitchers.....each, 20, 30c
Water Goblets.....each, 10, 15c
Berry Dishes.....each, 10, 15c
Berry Bowls.....each, 10, 15c
Yellow Mixing Bowls.....each, 10, 15c
Decorated Pitchers.....each, 10, 15c
Wash Bowls and Pitchers.....each, 10, 15c
Chamber Pans.....each, 10, 15c
Omelette Cups.....each, 10, 15c
Cups, Saucers and Plates decorated.....each, 10, 15c
Knives and Forks.....per set, 25, 50c
Fruit Jar Fillers.....each, 10, 15c
Rose Bowls.....each, 10, 15c
Flower Pots.....each, 10, 15c
Mush and Berry sets complete.....set, 15c
Genuine Carlsbad China Decorated.....each, 10, 15c
Tea Sets complete.....set, 15c
Decorated Toilet Sets.....set, 15c
Genuine Carlsbad China Decorated.....each, 10, 15c
Dinner Sets, 100 pieces.....\$15.00
Others charge.....\$25.00

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